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Sunday, March 11, 1906

Anyway, boys in the grade schools will soon have their hands full with the course in baseball.

But Moyer and Haywood can cer tainly rest their cases safely with Idaho Jurymen, unless they are guilty.

Billboard owners, though, can hardly believe that their posters are not ar-Cistic, so long as they are profitable.

Whether Mr. Morris reaches office again or not, he will not be forgotten as long as the Big Cottonwood conduit Ieaks.

Some people will also, no doubt, consider it an outrage if the confessions of Orchard and Adams are shown to be true.

But with all the water the Government is planning to provide for Eastern Utah Indians, some of them will be very thirsty.

Many men may think they are doing the share toward making the city berta iful when they pay dressmaking and millinery bills.

Senator Smoot has now had a seat in the Senate over three years, and yet the Senate may declare that the seat has been vacant all that time.

It seems probable that Utah's Senators gave the Statehood question careful consideration and decided that they ought to be on both sides.

Notwithstanding his vote on the Statehood bill, Senator Smoot is a friend of the people of Arizona and he can prove it by his Kaibab plateau

There are a good many people yet, however, who have not been converted to the See-America-First idea, as Fisher Harris did not speak east of Minneapolis

Of course, even the most ardent supporters of the plan to teach foreign languages in the grade schools, have no desiré to prevent the study of English entirely.

It will not be surprising, though, if some aspiring men undertake to show Mr. Howell that he was right when inclined to think he had served in the House long enough.

Among those who heartily favor the movement for improving the appearance of the city are those who would like to be on the sanitary force it is proposed to appoint.

While the movement for beautifying the city is commendable, few boys see how they can give any time to the cleaning of yards until the marbleplaying season is ended.

As Smoot's witnesses will have consented to testify before subpoenas are issued for them, Marshal Spry is confident that none of them will escape when he goes after them

Superintendent Christensen thinks the people do not fully understand the proposition to teach languages in the grade schools. But they evidently do, as they are opposed to it.

Will Senator Smoot be able to convince the Senators he voted with on the Statehood matter, that he could not have prevented Senator Sutherland from voting on the other side?

senator Smoot, however, may have lelt that it would not be right to vote

Statehood matter, having heard that Beveridge intended to make a speech in his favor.

DUBOIS AND SMITH

Senstor Dubois supported his amendment to the Statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico by the assertion that there is no power in Utah to punish po lygamy. In this utterance he is at a remarkable agreement with President Joseph F. Smith, who gave the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections a complete understanding of the same fact.

It will be recalled that President Smith, becoming somewhat restive under the pointed questioning directed at him by members of the committee, inilmated that the Senate of the United States had nothing to do with his affairs, and that he was not amenable to the Nation for his conjugal multifariousness; he was a citizen of a sovereign State and he was ready to answer to his fellowcitizens and the laws of his commonwealth-answer that he has never yet made nor, so far as the law is conerned, been asked to make.

But while the distinguished Senator and the eminent sovereign agree that there is no power to punish polygamy in Utah, probably they will go further in harmony and agree that there is power to reward the offense. Elder Penrose, the paid advocate of the cult has been elevated to an apostleship for his devotion to polygamous practice. Joseph M. Tanner has been made superintendent of all the church schools All the other ardent ones have been sustained and advanced in their turn; they are either in receipt of greater emolument or honor than ever before It has been a long time since Senator Dubols has had endorsement from Josept F. Smith; but on this occasion his utterance has the highest approval of the prophet, seer and revelator-for it exactly suits President Joseph F. Smith that there shall be no power to punish polygamy in Utah, or anywhere else that he may choose to dwell.

WALLACE'S VIEWS.

John F. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the Panama canal, whose controversy with Secretary Taft is still fresh in the public mind, may possibly have been justified in refusing to longer continue in his position. If he felt that the method which had been adopted was so strongly environed and maintained that he could not improve it; and, if under that method, as a practical engineer and constructor, he foresaw fatal disaster for himself, there can be no question that he was within his rights in tendering his resignation. That such was his opinion and that the opinion was justified is confirmed by the most prominent contractor, and railway builder in Utah who made an examination of the Panama canal last year with a view to bidding upon a part of the work. That gentleman recently remarked that if red-tapeism were permitted to prevail, the canal would not be finished in a hundred years. However, it may now be conceded that the resignation of Mr. Wallace will be fruitful of such radical change and such improvement as to assure the utmost expedition consistent with reasonable economy. In the meantime Mr. Wallace ap-

pears before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in Chicago to deliver an address, and unfortunately for himself does not show in so good a light He becomes a severe critic of the canal project itself and in this he is in unhappy contradistinction to the considerate attitude which his successor has occupied toward Mr. Wallace himself. Among other things stated by Engineer Wallace is the claim that the English, who are building a great railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a distance of 176 miles from tide water to tide water, will have seized all the trade before the Panama Canal can be built. Mr. Wallace asserts that after the completion of the road and the installation of the : ecessary appliances for the transfer of freight, cargoes may be carried from shiphold on the Atlantic to shiphold on the Pacific, or vice versa, for two dollars per ton. The final conclusion is that the trade will be so merged into British control that even if the Panama Canal shall be completed it will be difficult indeed to divert thereafter the transportation to the canal. He does not hesitate to say that there are advantages in the Te huant-pec railway route over the Panama route in the saving of both time and money.

ability to realize that these views of Mr. Wallace are mere stuff and nonsense, the veriest fustian. All observers agree that a large share of the world's activities is to be transferred to the Pacific shores; that in the coming generations the vast calm ocean will be dotted with ships as is now the Atlantic. The greatest freight carriers on the seas of the world are already plying between American ports and the Orient, and a large share of their commerce comes from Europe, from our Eastern States and from Canada The immensity of freight traffic which will be developed within the next quarter of a century precludes the possibil ity that the Tehuantepec railwayhowever carefully built and efficiently managed, could militate against the Panama Canal when that shall be opened. One signal fact will answer all of the argument of Mr. Wallace. A solid freight train three miles in length would be required to transport the cargo for a ship the size of one of James J. Hill's great vessels, the Minnesota

It does not require great engineering

With the railways of the United States carrying from the interior to our

against Senator Beveridge on the and the Sound, the produce of the interior for ship freight to the Orient and with the Panama Canal to carry the world's traffic without trans-ship ment from any port of the world to any other port of the world, it is this Nation which will eventually command Oriental commerce-ac1 in that the Panama Canal is to be one of the greatest factors.

A WOMAN ON THE BOARD.

We commend the active movement of the ladies to have a woman member named for the Board of Education. There is a vacancy in the Fourth Ward. and the Board does not seem able to fill this vacancy from the men who hav been proposed as members. The ladies offer the kindly and appropriate suggestion that a woman member should b given the place.

The teachers in the public schools are mostly women. The mothers of the pupils have a more direct and intensinterest in the school work than th fathers have. The women vote. What is the reason, then, that they have nover been representd in the Board of Education? Of all places of public ser vice, dignity, and obligation, it would seem that membership on the School Board, not only in this city but throughout the State, would be the peculiar service that the women would choose for themselves, and, choosing, obtain, to good result.

It seems to us not only that this is appropriate, but that it is so eminently fitting and proper, that no argument should be needed to enforce the proposition. The work of training the children, and imparting instruction to them has always been recognized as the part of the mother. There is, therefore, in the suggestion of filling this vacancy with a woman a return to first principles and to a practice commended through the ages, in the growth and development of our race.

In view of the logical fitness of the suggestion, as well as the admitted primacy of women in the instruction, training, and guidance of the young, we do not see on what grounds the Board of Education can refuse this very proper request of the ladies to name a woman for this vacancy.

SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE.

A Swede well known in Utah, a man of intelligence who was once a converto the Mormon church and a faithful follower, writes to The Tribune in elaboration of 'A Good Reason," printed in this paper in answer to a former correspondent who wanted to ascertain the reasons for the decadence in the proselyting work of the church.

From the letter of "A Swede" it is clear that in one of the formerly most fruitful fields for the labors of the missionaries there has come almost complete demoralization. The tyraony of the hierarchy and the appalling exposures made by the leaders who gave testimony on the witness stand at Washington, have rendered the work in Sweden worse than useless; for while sixty-four missionaries were making eighty-three converts in that kingdom more than eighty-three people born and reared in the Mormon church were abandoning their active association with it; and not only was the gain in Sweden more than offset by loss at home, but the gain all over the world was counterbalanced by recessions in so-called Zion.

What all the direct opposition to the Mormon church failed to accomplish has been done by the leaders themselves. They have discredited their work; they have nullified the persuasive labors of their missionaries; they have converted thousands of their people at home against their church and have sent them into apostasy.

"Verily, the prophets of God have caused His people to err; and verily those who would not err must cease to follow the prophets."

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Members of the House of Representatives, it appears, want to divest themselves of the trouble of distributing seeds to the farmers of their constituency. They find it too irksome, and it is no longer a vote-getter; "any fellow can do it" who gets in, and there is no personal advantage in it. So the House Committee on Agriculture has voted to report in favor of the discontinuance of the free distribution of seeds through members of Congress.

Whatever the motive is that brings the Representatives to this state of them to be in. The distribution made by Congressmen is and always has been undiscriminating, and ineffective for any good purpose. The members of that body simply sent out in haphazard fashion their quotas of seeds, without knowing whether the distribution would benefit anybody or not, and with no sense of the value of introducing new varieties or new species; it was simply a tiresome bit of work, to get rid of the stuff. Some, indeed, according to rumor, have not even taken the pains to send the seeds out at all, but have sold

them in lump to dealers. The true way to distribute seeds by the Government is to send them out with scientific knowledge and purpose; this can only be done by experts. Fortunately, we have a governmental activity which can do this work in the most effective manner; it has rendered incalculable service to the farmers of the country by supplying them with choice seeds that have immensely increased the value of their crops. The increased yield per acre of wheat is directly due to the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in this be-

half And now, if the Congressmen will diown ports of San Pedro, Ean Francisco vest themselves of the seed-distributing

function, they will find ready to their hand an agency that can do this far more effectively and advantageously than they can do it themselves. And it will cost less, too; for the Department would not buy such tons and tons of common, ordinary seed, but would aim to get something that would be choicer, better, and that would improve on the crop to be raised. The Congressmen could not possibly do better than to give up their seed-slinging. and let the work of improving the crops of the country by distributing improved seed by done by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SMOOT LECTURE BUREAU.

Mr. John P. Meakin has been lecturng in New York on Utah and the Mormons according to a report in the Desret News, which, on account of its high compliment to Mr. Meakin, was undoubtedly written by the same Mr. Meakin. However, with the usual facility for blundering which attaches to the work of the Smoot lecture bureau, several peculiar things are allowed to reep into the account.

For instance, it tells that Mr. Meakin is a fraternalist and a prominent worker in the West, with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Woodmen of the World, and the Maccabees. How do the gentlemen of these various orders enjoy having their fraternities dragged in to make adventitious enhancement of the Mr. Meakin who journeys about the land upholding Smoot and the Mormon hierarchy as the ideals of American citi-

Also for instance, the Meakin report ays that Meakin alluded to the Mormon doctrine but lightly. Rather, Just one of those deft, artistic touches like that of a bat's wing on the surface of a murky pool which would not stir the larker depths.

Additionally, for instance, a Socialist who was present, being permitted to ask questions, inquired: "What the hierarchy did with the tithing and what they did with the serfs who refused to pay tithes." And the Meakin report of the Meakin lecture omits all mention of any reply to this pertinent interroga-

And finally, Mr. A. T. Schroeder, who s a member of the club, is introduced in the Meakin report. Schroeder was called for, and Schroeder spoke. And of course, he was immediately annihilated, according to the Meakin report of the Meakin reply. It is interesting to the Deseret News to note Meakin on Schroeder, but it would be very much more instructive to hear Schroeder on Meakin

By the way, Mr. Deseret News, what do the hierarchy do with the tithing?

NO POSSIBLE RETREAT

The rural Republican newspaper of the now rural Republican party of this State addresses itself to the self-constituted bosses and the self-abnegating masses of the organization on the sublect of the party's fata! situation today It says that there is absolute necessity for a reorganization and realignment of forces by which the rank and file will have a little more say regarding measures and men, and makes the following arraignment of the autocrats of its own particular church quorum:

The result of the municipal election nere last fall was not merely a defeat—it was a blow so crushing, so complete in character that nobody but the fool would recuss to read what it says or deny the effect thereof. The revolt against the petty tycons who have used the name and mechanism of the Republican party in tycoons who have used the name and mechanism of the Republican party in their own narrow selfish way received a rebuke which to people who are both sensitive would be the means of making them see a new light and taking immediate steps toward rectifying the will and limerfectures when the evils and imperfections which m han anything else caused the party to be shot to pieces. Instead of that they seen shot to pleces. Instead of that they seem o be more self-sufficient than ever, to ook upon themselves as the modera Coossus and the great body of the party as only fit to crawl between their hugo egs. It will not do.

Three-fourths of the Republican party of this portion of Utah at least are now a the American party.

in the American party.

Then it views with alarm the asserted fact that no effort is being made to conciliate and win back these departed Republicans.

There is no occasion for alarm or grief in all this plaint-at least genuine Republicans-need feel none. The causes which led to the organization of the American party in Utah still exist and still invite, not Republicans to recede from their brave stand and enter again. into the old church ridden organization, but additional Republicans and additional Democrats to come out from the misused organizations which bear namind, it is a good state of mind for tional party name and to join with the army of citizenship which is enlisted until the close of the war.

All that is said by the rural Republican newspaper of the tyranny of tycoons in the party is none too strong, but the remedy lies not in the reorganization of the present party, for that is but perpetuation in another form and under other leadership of the present conditions. As it stands today the socalled Republican strength (abusing the name of a great party) is a handful of bosses at Salt Lake City and a misled body of followers out in the rural districts. No matter who may be selected, in case of any reorganization, to lead the new movement under party name and to operate the party machine the animating spirit will be Smootisn and Smithism. So long as the apostle stands as a Senator, and so long as the hierarchy find it necessary for their purposes to control the political ma-chinery in order that they may control the Government of the State, neither the Republican party as such nor the Democratic party as such can be said to have any genuine existence. They are mere creatures of the sovereign pe litical will of this State, and, except for the individual names of their adherents. the two organizations might exchang

ames and never be any the wiser. Attempts to conciliate American party men and win them back into Demo

Utah under present conditions are worthless. American party men have advanced far beyond that possibility Their warfare is to secure permanent peace for Utah, and when they have estublished this magnificence the reorganization of the two great national parties will be accomplished without an effort. An enfranchised people will merge themselves into their chosen political affiliation and will select their leaders devoted to public welfare and determined that never again shall Republicanism be made an appendage to priestcraft, and never more shall Democracy wait at the gates for the castoff clothing of a Republican church quorum.

AS TO SWAMP LANDS.

We are glad that the conference o representatives of the Agricultural Department which was held in this city on Friday took up the question of swamp lands, especially such swamp lands as have been made so by the settling upon them of the waters from tracts lying higher. This seeped water is usually impregnated with alkali, and so the swamps that it makes are the most hopeless and dreary of all swamps, as long as they are suffered to remain swamps.

Much of the land so ruined was a first good land; many excellent farms have had to be abandoned because of this seeping of alkali water upon them. Many hot lawsuits have been fought because of the damage thus inflicted. And the destructive work is still going

One cause of the ruin unquestionably is the over-irrigation of the higher tracts, from which this alkali water has come. Another is the failure to provide relief by statutory easement through ditches that might drain this seepage water off through adjoining property. The same right of way should be provided for drainage ditches that exists for irrigation ditches, and if such drains could be tile drains, so much the better

There can be no question of the importance of this subject. The reclamation of lands ruined by over-irrigation is less in importance only to the reclamation service by way of new irrigation. And it is high time this form of reclamation were pressed upon public

Closely allied to this reform is the question that was dwelt upon with emphasis at Friday's conference, that of using water sparingly in irrigation. Were this done, there would be little waste water running upon lower lands and making alkali swamps of them. Also, a given quantity of water would properly irrigate double the land, where it is now used to drown it out.

Both questions are of the very high est importance in Utah, and we commend in the strongest and most earnest manner the efforts of the agricultural experts to bring into practice the better methods. They will, when adopted, bring immense profit to the State.

TRADE AND BUSINESS

A noteworthy event of the past week on business lines was the visit paid on Wednesday by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of this city to the towns southward on the Salt Lake Route, as far as Nephi. The reception of the association at all points on the trip was enthusiastic, and the feeling in support of home manufactures and home trade was much strength-The sentiments expressed on this occasion were most cordial, and the friendliness of trade relations were materially enhanced. It was a good trip, and will have a lasting effect in the

right direction The week has seen the inauguration of practical constuction on the Western Pacific railroad. A temporary been laid from the Rio Grande Western line, on Sixth West street, and this will be extended to the river, where a temporary bridge will allow of construction westward to the grade runs coastward from the point of the range. The buildings in the way of the construction of this track to the river are being torn down. Activity on the western end of the line is also in full

Yesterday morning we had the excellent news that Mr. D. H. Moffat had succeeded in financing his railway line from Denver to this city, and that work would be pushed on a large scale its rapid construction. This road completed through the main range This road is Sulphur Springs, and will probably fel-low down Yampa river to the Green thence through the Vernal and Unitah country to this valley. This is great news for all the eastern part of the This is great State, as well as for this city.

Trade is good in Salt Lake, as is seen

by the enormous increase of 38.4 pe cent in the bank clearances, the past week, compared with those of the corresponding week last year. Collections are fair, and the commercial situation s strong. The realty market is firm and active, and the business outlook is The operations of Mr. Peter Haack

f Los of Los Angeles are on an extensive scale, both in investments in realty and in prospective improvements; and his entry into the mining field as a purhaser of Honerine is gladly welcomed on all hands. The spring business is to be helped materially throughout the State by the

heavy wool clip and the high price will bring, probably as much as four million dollars will be distributed in payment for wool within the next sixty days, from Salt Lake as a center.

In the country at large, trade is on the most extensive scale; demand is very great, and distribution is enormous, as can be seen in the increase of 24.3 per cent in railroad earnings February, compared with month last year. The winter wheat prospects are excellent. The labor trou-bes are unimportant, with the expected settlement of the coal strike they are hopefully disregarded. Building opera tions are on an enormous scale eign trade increases. Business failures fewer than last year. the whole country show a ances for gain of 18.2 per cent

The commercial, financial, and indus-trial conditions of the country are of the most signally optimistic character all along the line.

Decay in Missions

Editor Tribune .- My attention has been called to the article in The Tribune headed "A Good Reason." I would like to add the following: Sweden, for instance, has been a remarkably good field for the making of Mormon con-verts in the past, but the work is dying out. The Swedish paper, Korrespond-enten, published in this city by Mr. Rydman, gave recently a report showing the following figures for the Mor mon mission work and conference in mon mission work and conference in Sweden for the year of 1905: Total membership, 2058, number of mission-aries from Zion, 62; local missionaries, 2; total, 64 missionaries; baptized into the church, 110; excommunicated from the church, 27; emigrated to Zion, 96; died, 49. Just think of it! Sixty-four mission-

aries and the net result of their year's labor, 83. Certainly we have good reason to ask why this poor result appears in the Swedish mission. And we have good reason to reply that it is because 95 per cent of the people of Sweden can read and the papers there have printed throughout the kingdom the particular of that tyrannical church trial of Otto Rydman, in which were proceedings and a decision constituting a glaring abuse of and insult to all the Swedes. The present prophet, seer and revelator endorsed the whole proceedings. after all it turned out to be the best act that these present hierarchs have ever done, for about 2000 souls among the Swedes of Utah got their eyes open Also when the prophet acknowledged Washington that he defied the law of God and of this State, and had broken his promises which he had subscribed to the Nation, then the Swedes felt that they were right in their opposition to him; for how could we expect blessings from such a bold and gross lawbreaker All these facts find circulation in the

newspapers of Sweden; and the Swedes here lend their personal endorsement to the accounts by sending private letters by the hundreds. Therefore, the only cople in Sweden who are available fo Mormon converts are among those that The poor missionaries cannot read. have a sad time in attempting to up their lawbreaking leaders; and they have to be careful not to come in contact with ministers of other churches or even ordinarily intelligent people You will see it is no wonder that it takes sixty-four missionaries to convert eighty-three people a year to follow the Mormon hierarchy. One thing more, if Smoot keeps his seat the One thing grophets will claim that God Almighty could not allow the Senate of the Unit ed States to cast him out, and they will oneunce a blasting on the rest of the world while they will still insist more strongly than ever that they are the only righteous government on the

Salt Lake City, Utah. March 10, 1906

Topics of the Day

TO MAKE GOOD SPELLING BAD. ew York World.

Mr. Addison's Will Honeycomb pre ferred to spell like a gentleman and not like a pedant. He has received the indulgence of generations of Spectator readers. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews and the Department of Superintendents of the National Educational association are now minded to spell like Josh Billngs and not like Noah Webster

It is not funny any more. That typ of humor has passed away. To call it spelling reform does not help its case.
Dr. Andrews's gentlemen resolve to write "bizness" for business," "mesure for measure, "fether" for feather, "thru" for through, "tuf" for tough, and so on. They move to reform twelve words for a beginning, and will trust to such a minimum of leaven to leaven an English vocabulary of perhaps 300,-000 words.

"His information." somebody once said of Macaulay, "Is more than society requiries." It is pretty much the same way about the activity of spelling re-formers. But at least Dr. Andrews's fresh group is to be credited with mod eration and with a pleasant belief in the power of small things.

FLOWERS AND DRUGS

Experiments in the horticultural department of Cornell university are said to have demonstrated the fact that plants can be forced to grow with the aid of drugs, and can be made to ma-ture in far less time than it takes to develop naturally. The plants are fed on ether or other medical potion for twenty-four or thirty-six hours until they are thoroughly permeated with the fumes. Then they grow with the greatest rapidity. Easter lilies treated thus have put out magnificent blooms in a night, and narcissus flowers have doubled their size after a few hours

treatment.
But who will care for the message of flowers that are "doned?" What inspi ration can be found in a lily suddenly swollen to unnatural size by inhalation of a drug? Can any tender sentiment inhere in a blossom bloated with, say, quinine or alcohol or chloral or mor-phine or any other of the possible stimulants that may be used to hasten its dropsical progress?

BOSTON CHURCH HAS GOOD PLAN. The lack of congregational singing in

churches has often been a subject of regret and has been felt to detract in a great measure from the full enjoy ment of Sunday services. To remedy the defect a Boston church has planned to station a dozen or more young men and women with trained voices and there through the congregation to lead in the singing of hymns and in the

This ought to produce a distinct and welcome improvement in the worship from the congregational point of view The voices of the choir, while supposed to lead in singing, are so apart from the congregation that practically all of the song service is carried on by the choir. Under the new plan the results can not but be pleasing. The first effect will be to increase the body of sound arising from the congregation and with this increase of vocal volume there will come naturally a greater fervor. REST.

enry Van Dyke in Philadelphia Rec If all the skies would be sunshine, Our faces would be fain To feel once more upon them The cooling plash of rain.

If all the world were music. Our hearts would often long. For one sweet strain of stlence To break the endless song.

If life were always merry Our souls would seek relief And rest from weary laughter In the quiet arms of grief GOOD ADVICE.

Let us live but a day at a time, brother, Do the work of that day, and be kind; Neither borrow the sorrow That comes with temorrow, lat yesterday worry our mind.

Short Storie

JUST LIKE HOME SUP

Irving Grinnell, treasure Church Temperance society York, told at a temperance drastic story.

"A woman entered a barr "and advanced quietly to band. other men

She placed a covered dish o ble and said; "Thinkin' ye'd be too busy home to supper, Jack, I've fet

you here. And she departed. The man laughed awkwar invited his friends to share with him. Then he removed

from the dish.

The dish was empty. only a slip of paper that said.

'I hope you will enjoy you!
It is the same your wife and have at home."

BAD FOR BLONDE Miss Helen Bertram says to she was playing an engagema a summer in a Southern ton

soft coal is burned, the soot

coal annoyed her so she spen her time in the bathtub. An mammy whom she employed

mammy whom she employed, upon her said:
"Miss Helen, you's de mos pusson I ever see. You's spitter from de mornin' till de my "Well, mammy," said Miss "you see my color is a little from yours. I have to bathe "Yes," said mammy, "dis and a bad country for blondes" NIL NISI BONUM

Harper's Weekly.

Last summer there died at ton a lawyer who for many to shocked a large number of the his rather liberal views tou

A friend of the deceased short a Canadian trip to hur Washington for the purpose ing the last rites for his colle Ing the last rites for his coll tered the late lawyer's home utes after the beginning of t "What part of the servic he inquired to a whisper of gal friend standing in the c

way.
"I've just come myself, other, "but I believe they for the defense."

WESTERNER IN THE hicago Chronicle

Mrs. Edith Wharton, the an authority upon Italian a sculpture and painting book on Italy has won the of the Italians themselves. about Fra Angelico the other Wharton said "I shall ne my first visit to Florence a lous joke that Fra Angel drew forth.

With a little group of A was sauntering through one Florentine galleries, and sud guide halted and said: "Come this way. I will st masterplece of Fra Angelino. I will she ance this great artist painte pictures on his knees.

'One of our party, a P looked amazed. "'Canvas,' he said, 'must I scarce in those days."

EFFICACY PLUS PRAY

Ethel, one of New Hamb en-year-old daughters, is the birds. She was enraged er brother, whose keenest seemed to be to trap them, ed with him and scoided him no effect. So Ethel took a When prayer time evening her mother heard t

rectly with the spiritual a please smash all Willie's n for Jesus's sake, amen." "Ethel, dear," sald mother, thing to ask God to do? Do him to do such a thing as th

Ethel smiled beamingly wered: "Oh, that'll be all swered: Jes before I comed zer. smashed 'em all my own s HUMBLE FOLK IN THE

Chinese at Home. A Chinaman wearing his

of silk called at a house whe pened to disturb a rat which ing itself out of a jar of oll s a beam over the door. In fright the rat upset the old luckless visitor, rulning his While the man w with rage his host appeared the customary greetings the counted for his appearant wise: "As I was entering you able dwelling I frightened you able rat; while it was trying the trying the second of t it upset you honorable jar my poor and insignment.
This explains the contempt!
tion in which I find myself honorable presence.

PRINCE HENRY'S DUTCH Tit-Bits. Here is a pretty story of

helmina's courtship. Whe casting about for a consort eligible royalties of Europe it to be known that only a had a fair knowledge of D be honored with her ha Henry of Mecklenburg at of work to learn the language, long before he felt able to. Wilhelmina when, having sken a fancy" to him, she quired what progress he ha her language. "I am wor hard at it," he replied, an from his pocket a dog-eard and handed it to the Q dog-ear opened it, and found scrawle the first blank page, "I love Dutch. From that moment the ambitious princes of E out of the running.

FROM THE JOKEMAKA The Suitor-What are all the photos for? The Belle-Oh, collection of souvenir spoor nore American.

Maggie-Chimmie, is youse be will hold? Chimmie-A Uv course, it will. Wuzn't I year?—Judge.

"He was greatly impressed plump Miss Williams." If it would be." "Yes, she fell on they went skating."—Cleveli

Anne Teeke-Mr. Gasser interesting talker! Alway something one never hears one else. Hattle Hottewunn been proposing to you, too!-